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Neuralgia and Malarial  
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**TO-DAY'S CABLE.**  
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)  
**NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.**  
PARIS, January 17.  
M. Deschanel was elected president of the French Republic by 734 votes.—Havas.

**THE RELATION OF THE  
BALKAN STATES TO THE  
GENERAL SITUATION  
IN EUROPE.**  
Before a large audience at the World's Chinese Students' Federation yesterday, General Tsiang Tso-ping, former Vice-Minister of War, who has just returned from a tour of investigation in Europe, gave a very interesting lecture on a subject that has been usually looked upon with indifference by the Chinese, namely the Relation of the Balkan States of the General Situation in Europe.  
The lecturer says these States are spoken of as the Near East as distinguished from China and other nations in the Far East. Inasmuch as affairs in the Near East had, during the war, engaged the exclusive attention of the Great Powers so that events of the Far East were relegated to the background, the settlement of the Near East questions will mark the beginning of earnest treatment of Far Eastern issues. In view of this, says General Tsiang, the fate of the Balkan States is not without some concern to China. The main points of the lecture are that the Balkan States were the womb of the European War; it was the stage on which the curtain of the war fell and its outstanding complications, unless removed in good time, constitute the fuel of another disastrous conflagration. The following is a very brief resume of the lecture:—  
BEFORE THE WAR.  
Turkey, in its prosperous days, set up in the Balkan States Rumania, and the Southern part of Austria-Hungary in a typically tyrannical regime.  
Wane of Turkish power encouraged Balkan States to seek support from European Powers to throw off the yoke of the Turks.  
Russia offered a helping hand with the aim of capturing the Dardanelles for easy access to the Mediterranean.  
Germany and Austria became interested in the Balkan States situation, seeing in it a possibility of creating a new situation which would put Berlin and Vienna in direct touch with Asia and Africa.  
Great Britain and France also put their fingers into the pie of Balkan politics in order to make sure that no nation should assume the role of dictator over Balkan affairs.  
The Crimean War virtually placed the Balkan under Russian control and the Russo-Turkish war which imposed on Turkey a humiliating defeat made Russia's position a source of alarm to Europe.  
Treaties concerning the Balkan States signed in Paris and Berlin weakened Russian influence and resulted in the transfer of certain territories acquired by Russia to the other Powers. Italy struggled in vain for a share.  
The fear of Russia made Austria stick together with Germany; and Italy, on account of her disappointment, decided to join hands with these two nations. Thus the Triple Alliance was formed.  
The Triple Alliance emboldened Germany to seek the mastery of the Adriatic, and Russia, feeling uneasy over the trend of events, entered into Alliance with Great Britain and France in order to put up a united front against the Central Powers.  
DURING THE WAR.  
Serbia which has borne with unusual patience Austria's cruel treatment, adopted a submissive attitude towards the case of the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria.  
Germany and Austria regarded the assassination as an excellent opportunity for seizing the Balkan States, thinking that Great Britain and France were not ready for war.  
Greece promised to help Serbia to resist Bulgaria in case of war. The King of Greece insisted on neutrality as Serbia was at war with the Central Powers assisted by Bulgaria and not at war with the latter alone. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, sided by the Allies, made Greece declare war on Germany.  
Bulgaria had been on inimical terms with Serbia and Rumania, and, prompted by the desire of revenge, threw her lot in with the Central Powers.  
In 1915 France had only two divisions and Great Britain one division stationed at Salonika. Subsequent reinforcements increased the French forces to eight divisions; British, four divisions; Greek, three divisions; Serbian, over six divisions. These forces were all employed on the Balkan front.

**CRAIGENGOWER CLUB  
DANCE.**

A most enjoyable evening of Dancing and Song was experienced by all who were fortunate enough to be invited by the kind Committee and members of the Craigenower Cricket Club to the first of a series (?) of dances this popular institution usually gives during the winter season. The Club House has since their last dances been so extended and improved upon that last year's visitors found it difficult to locate the old part from the new. The decorations were as usual splendid and so tasteful that it would be difficult for another and if possible, greater (?) artist to "pit" himself against the C.C.C.'s famous decorations. The hosts, we found their usual smiling selves, generous to a fault and as genial to strangers as to friends.  
The floor, for a new laid one, was quite good, only requiring the frequent polishing of it by human feet to bring it to the highest standard of perfection. (O ye gentlemen of ye Committee N.B.) The String Band was excellent when it did arrive, albeit they arrived a wee bit late, however Volunteer Pianists came only too willingly to the rescue and did thoroughly well. The participants of Terpsichore evinced their appreciation of the String Band by clapping for many an encore. Among the Artists of the String Band was a little Nipper who at the tender age of 11 ought to have been in bed; but he did his share of the work right manfully and seemed proud of it too. I caught sight of him receiving some petting by one or two of the ladies present and of even something more substantial which was more to his heart. One lady rendered a Spanish song that was the treat of the evening, all voices were hushed and dancing ceased as everyone listened to those lovely throaty Nightingale trills which were at once a charm and a revelation to the assembly and at the conclusion of which the applause nearly brought down the house. I mean of course the old parts of it, the new additions being too strongly built. Then another of the guests (a gentleman this time) being of an irresistibly jovial disposition, "caught on" as it were, to a tune that was being played by one of our local favourites, "Dickie" who, with his usual good-nature volunteered for an extra, the twain being both good, the former as a vocalist of no mean order and the latter we know so well that no praise to him is necessary as a pianist, anyway the combination was thoroughly enjoyed, even the dancers themselves joined in catching on to the tune and snappy sentences of the song. The evening was very far advanced when we left (I, being one of a party) yet there were still quite a goodly number of guests remaining who seemed lodged there for good, I mean of course.

**WOODEN SHOES.**  
Are Americans coming to the wooden shoes as an expedient for reducing the cost of footgear? It would perhaps be more appropriate to say "going back to the wooden shoe," for it is probable that leather shoes for work wear are recent acquisitions in the families of 25 per cent of America's population. They for their parents wore the sabot of the European peasantry and working classes. It is seen in some parts of America today and has been worn in previous years by persons who preferred it to the leather shoes and who declare that once the knack is acquired the wooden shoe is easily and comfortably worn. Economy, however, is the motive behind the wooden shoe in Europe. Even today a good serviceable pair of wooden shoes may be bought for \$1. and a man who is at all skilful in the use of simple tools can make his family's everyday shoes during his spare time. It is simply a useful form of whittling. And the shoes need not be crude and rough. With well selected wood, skilful carving, energetic polishing and the judicious use of paint and ornaments, a pair of shoes can be made that would attract more attention than the most elaborate example of the shoemaker's art. The wooden shoe is associated with poverty and servility, even in Europe, and there is not much likelihood that it will become popular in America, where servility or anything that suggests social class distinctions is regarded as undemocratic and therefore un-American and intolerable. It recommends itself, however, to persons who are satisfied with their work and are not averse to resorting to an economy of proved worth, or seem to indicate, as to their social standing. As to its comfort, that is a matter of doubt, but certainly it encourages greater freedom for the feet than the shoes worn without audible protest by many persons.—*Indianapolis News.*

**LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.**  
ARRIVALS.  
The s.s. "Hai Hong" arrived yesterday, from Swatow, with 400 tons of general cargo.  
The s.s. "Pheumphen" arrived yesterday, from Haiphong, with 1,800 tons of rice.  
The s.s. "Chihli" arrived yesterday, from Haiphong, with 2,230 tons of rice.  
The s.s. "Scharnhorst" arrived yesterday, from Saigon, with a general cargo.  
The s.s. "Porthos" arrived yesterday, from Haiphong with 885 tons of general cargo.  
The s.s. "Providence" arrived yesterday, from Canton.  
The s.s. "Fumi Maru" arrived yesterday, from Keelung with 2,285 tons of coal.  
The s.s. "Takano Maru" arrived yesterday, with 1,250 tons of salt.  
The s.s. "Pinang Maru" arrived yesterday, from Kobe.  
The s.s. "Chongva" arrived yesterday, from Haiphong, with 800 tons of general cargo.  
The s.s. "Cornelia" arrived yesterday, from Hongkong, with 300 tons of rice.  
The s.s. "Sinking" arrived today from Amoy, with a general cargo.  
The s.s. "Chip Shing" arrived yesterday from Hongkong 2,172 tons of dust coal.  
The s.s. "Hin Sang" arrived yesterday, from Sandakan, with 4,055 tons of general cargo.  
there's an end to all good things, and we, one and all, were very reluctant to leave. I, as much as any, although a non-dancer. The only fault of our hosts, is they make us too warmly welcome—hence, the reluctance to leave such a field of unalloyed happiness and delight, and if this is not the best proof of all that the first dance of the Craigenower Cricket Club is a great success, I would like to know what is.  
There will be a gloom in the land of Hongkong if they do not give another dance and we hope that the Committee will not choose too distant a date for a repetition of last Saturday's most enjoyable evening.  
"PARTICIPATOR."

**BUSINESS NOTICES**  
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— ON —  
MUFFLERS GLOVES  
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Etc. Etc.  
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.  
**J. T. SHAW**  
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Specialist in Men's Wear.  
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.


Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides.  
**\$10.00 CALCULATOR**  
Compact and easy to use.  
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**TOILET BRUSHES.**  
We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases, also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors. Manicure requisites, etc., etc.  
INSPECTION INVITED.  
**THE PHARMACY,** 22, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 315.

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Quality, Variety, Perfection.

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ARE SHOWING  
**NEW MILLINERY  
DRESS MATERIALS**  
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**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**  
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MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES  
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Chislewood, London, N. W. 2.  
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## NEW SHIPMENT OF TOWNEY'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN CHOCOLATES

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**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
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**Powell** Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

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FOR  
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AND  
EXTRA LARGE SIZES

## ARTISTIC DESIGNS

PRINTED SATIN and SATEENS  
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## The China Mail

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1920.

### OUR ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

When the Hongkong Government announced the appointment of a committee to investigate and report upon our economic resources, the *China Mail*, remarked that this suggested the coming shadow of an income tax. The suggestion, although subsequently unofficially repudiated, was not so very far fetched after all. The neighbouring Government of the Straits Settlements has initiated this, and each example is occasionally infectious. Such a tax has been floated before now. Moreover, the official terms of reference are quite capable of such a construction.

The "economic resources" of a Colony may mean its available assets, or its potential wealth awaiting development, but in both cases the ultimate capacity for taxation is indicated. Even the reverend and pleasant-sounding phrase of "economic development" does not escape the implication. Apart from a natural and proper desire to ascertain more accurately, and surely the revenue possibilities it may now count upon (especially in view of the fact that the upturn revenue is dwindling and it is not easy to imagine, in the absence of definite instruction, the real intention of the new committee). Nor is it possible from the copious writings already published, by persons who do seem to know what it all means, to learn the nature of the duties of the committee. We are told that the composition of the committee has been adversely criticized, but that it is all right. We are not told just what its task is. We are told that before their work can possibly be completed some of them will be going away. We are not told the nature of the work to be completed. There is a hint that they are to consider schemes of development on well-ordered and progressive lines, but no suggestion of what is to be developed. The pertinent answer that it is Hongkong which needs development would not materially assist us. We should still require to be told how—whether it is the size, the population, the commerce, the mineral and agricultural resources, or the morals of Hongkong that are particularly recommended to the attention of these gentlemen. If we are then informed that it is all these things and more that are entrusted to them, then our astonishment must be still as considerable as our mystification was before. Is it a countermand to say the "Con-

ditional Reform movement, by handing over the normal duties of the Government to a commission of enquiry? It would seem that area and population take care of themselves, and that no voluntary development can be talked of in that connection. It seems equally sure that no Government or no Government committee can develop the commerce of the place. Our merchants, and their own Chamber of Commerce, are very efficiently attending to that. Any "economic resources" capable of profitable development that have been overlooked by our local capitalists are unlikely to deserve the expenditure of the time and intellect of the gentlemen appointed. The moral development of Hongkong really does need a strong committee, but we cannot suppose that to be seriously intended. As must already have been noted, these observations are not instructive; they are inquiring.

### ADVERSARIA.

Matter addressed to the miserable Adversarialist grows more and more copious. Unfortunately, it is not all quotable. Some of it—and that the nice stuff—is not for publication. Some of it is quite abusive. If the writers of these vituperative efforts get as much fun out of writing them as we do out of reading them, the Adversarialist is satisfied. Here is one that contains both a jest and a compliment: Kowloon, 17 January. My dear Adversarialist, I fear that the Editor has incautiously let you off the chain, and that by now he is heartily sorry for himself, and for his readers; for after St. Andrews and St. Georges Bells and the Russian Opera when we are trying to get our heads clear for the Kowloon Grumbles Meeting you launch at our devoted heads nearly half a page of bad words like:

Sensory stimuli, Boetians, Rampanians, Fustilarians, Pantagruelisms, Herclitisms, Scintilla stellaris, Heliotropism, Awareness, Procreant urge, Esotericism, Nephenthe, Palestrina, Nokomis, Pyrrhonism, all on one page of one issue, in the middle of which you rail at "charlatans in esotericism mouthing a strange jargon." I am sure you feel sorry for yourself, so ask the good kind Editor to put you on the chain again, and when you feel like your nice old self again will you please explain if the etymology of "Adversaria" is L. adversus, against, contrary, L. arere, to be dry, for the benefit of one who is somewhat MUDDLED.

Of course there is no chance of an income tax here. It cannot be worked without hitting unfairly those who have the power to prevent it. It is understood that the Government did have an expert to give Hongkong what the Americans call "the once over," and one look was sufficient. He is said to have decided that the conditions here make it impracticable. Our situation is quite unlike that in the Straits Settlements. The fool who wrote today's leading article for us doesn't know what he is talking about.

Who is the utterly hopeless person responsible for causing the posts and rails to be erected all over the "long straight" for next Race Meeting? The posts do not take place until the middle of February, and no training is ever done on the extra length of course so provided. Yet in the middle of January this part of Happy Valley is thus monopolized. There was a cricket match on the Craigie-pitch on Saturday, and they posts quite spoiled the game. Apart from any actual inconvenience, the thing is so unreasonable, so stupid, so provocatively insulting. It leads to unkind remarks about privilege, and the cheek of the rich, and so on—some of which may be undeserved. Why were these posts and rails, cutting off so much of the sports grounds, put in so unnecessarily soon?

AN INCONSIDERATE TRICK.

Every little bit, added to what you've got, makes a little bit more. The Government has invited tenders for a dozen houses it proposes to put up in the Happy Valley. This is good. We do need more housing accommodation, so badly that we hardly care how it comes. Reuter has now definitely taken sides in the Russian Civil war. In one of yesterday's messages mentioning that all the American troops in Siberia start to go home next month Reuter says they leave the protection of eastern Siberia to the loyal Russians. Loyal to whom, or to what? Tsardom? Kerensky? The banks? Search us.

HOUSING.

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REUTER'S POLITICAL.

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THE WAR OFFICE.

The most recent requirement at Home is some political change which will sweep out the present War Office. The only thing, as Admiral Fisher would say, to such the lot. General Townshend, the hero of Kut, seems to have been meant to be by the War Office, and almost every number of *Truth* accuses them of incredibly mean and spiteful tricks. It is the most disgraceful public department we have. In replacing them, we might do Hongkong a good turn, for it would make it easier to reclaim the central city sites the War Department at present hogs.

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THE WAR OFFICE.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 5s. 1½d.

No communicable disease in to-day's return.

The second practice dance for the Engineers' Ball will be held at the City Hall on Friday, 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.

A lecture for children entitled "Thirty minutes with Shakespeare" is to be given by Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m.

The annual prize distribution of the Italian Concert takes place this afternoon at 4.30 p.m. in the reception hall of the school building, Caine Road.

Among the passengers of the ss. "Porthos" for Shanghai is M. Reau who goes there to relieve M. Wilden, the French Consul General.

The University of Hongkong calendar for 1919-1920 has reached the *China Mail*. It gives an historical sketch of the institution and general information as to the facilities.

There will be a meeting of the Sanitary Board tomorrow afternoon at 4.15 p.m. An item on the agenda is the appointment of Sanitary Inspectors for Kowloon City and San Shui Po.

Mr. Lou Tsensiang and Dr. C. T. Wang of the Chinese Peace Delegation arrived by the "Porthos" on Saturday and are proceeding to Shanghai. They are accompanied by Mrs. Lou, Miss Lou and Mrs. Wang.

Kowloon residents will meet at the City Hall tomorrow at 5.15 p.m. for the purpose of inaugurating the Kowloon Residents' Association, the principal object of which is the betterment of conditions of residence in Kowloon and the adjacent territories.

For the theft of some medicine from a Chinese medicine shop at No. 72 Kowloon Street, a well-dressed Chinese, who said he had no money and stole the medicine to raise money to pay a passage to return to the country, was awarded six weeks' hard labour by Mr. Wood.

The Russian Grand Opera Company announces in an advertisement appearing in another part of this issue, a special matinee on Wednesday, when "The Barber of Seville" will be staged. The performance commences at 3.30 p.m., sharp, and intending patrons are advised to book their seats early.

The possessor of the Croix de Guerre and another French military decoration, Mr. A. Dence, a Hongkong boy, returned by the "Porthos," after a long period of war service. He was in the battles of Mons, Verdun and Somme and was wounded four times. He was also for eight months a prisoner in the hands of the Germans.

Memo of Cargo Shipped per MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co. agents P. & O. S. N. Co.'s "Dunera" V. 318 Sailed 15/1/1920. For London, 75 Bales Waste Silk, 40 Bales Raw Silk, 12 Cases Silk Pongee, 2 Cases Silk Shawls and Pongee Silk, 2 Cases Silk and ivory goods, 1 Case bone fans, 1 Case enamelled Ware, for St. Etienne 10 Bales Raw Silk, for Lyons 348 Bales Raw Silk, for Marseilles 300 Bales Waste Silk, 160 Bales Raw Silk, 375 rolls mats for Port Said 277 rolls matting.

### A CHERRY ONE.

When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with assaulting a foreman of the Tong Sang firm of contractors at West Point, a coolie pleaded "not guilty," and said he went to the shop to ask for work and saw people fighting. Despite the fact that he did not take part in the fight, he was grabbed by the complainant who accused him of having assaulted him and handed him to the Police.

The complainant gave evidence to the effect that he used to take his men to a coolie eating house for their mid-day meal. This defendant had gone to the eating house with them on several occasions and begged for food from the coolies. As the defendant was not employed by his firm, and did not have a ration card with him, witness turned him out on Saturday. About an hour later, whilst witness was outside the Tong Sang shop, the defendant and about ten other men came up and assaulted witness. Before witness's fists could come to his aid, his assailants ran away. He was successful only in arresting the defendant to whom he held on until his fists came.

His Worship passed sentence of \$10 fine, or, in default, three weeks' hard labour.

"WALLA WALLA" boots are new and fine. Get them at Blake's.

### SPECIAL CABLES.

GEORGE LANNING DEAD.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 19.

A profound shock was created here by the sudden death on Sunday evening, from heart failure, of Mr. George Lanning, a resident of Shanghai for nearly half a century. He was a man of scholarly tastes, a regular contributor to the local Press. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a history of Shanghai for the Municipal Council. Mr. Lanning was Principal at the Shanghai Public School, and was born in 1852. He went to Shanghai in 1875. He was a Freemason. (Ed. C. M.)

ALARMING BOMB EXPLOSION AT SHANGHAI.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 19.

On Sunday evening, a bomb exploded on the roof garden of the Wing On building. A large crowd was present but no one suffered injury. It is believed to have been the work of the blackmailing gang who write threatening letters and practise intimidation. The police hope to locate their headquarters.

A DEFAULTING BANK.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 19.

The creditors of the Territorial Development Bank are holding a meeting shortly for the purpose of dealing a petition for submission to the Consular Body for eventual dispatch to Peking for diplomatic action. The bank enjoys government support for all its branches except Shanghai. Payment has been suspended here since May 1916.

GERMANS AT SHANGHAI.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 17.

Germans are gradually returning to Shanghai in a desultory manner. George Sinnecker, who gained fame during the war by repeated appearances at the Mixed Court for failure to register as an enemy subject, has miraculously reappeared directly peace is concluded. He evaded deportation by vanishing from sight. Others are emerging from their hiding places.

### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(By arrangement with Wah Tsai Yat Po.)

SHANGHAI, January 18.

The Japanese Minister at Peking has asked the Waichao to fix a date to discuss the restoration of Tsingtao. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replies that negotiations may be opened immediately on the arrival of Luk Ching Cheung at Peking.

The petition for the cancellation of Mongolian independence has reached Peking from Urga. The President will reply with a mandate. One of the Northern delegates returning to Peking from Shanghai reports that unless the North offers further concessions first the date for the opening of the peace Conference will be very remote.

General Chu Shu Tsang reports that the Urga troops under his command are insufficient. Reinforcement of 6,000 men of all ranks is required. The Peking Government in view of the establishment of the Republic of Poland intends to appoint a Minister for Poland in order to make a commercial treaty with her.

The collection of the stamp tax including the sale of postal stamps during the 8th year of the Republic is estimated at over \$8,000,000. If the foreign settlement and the South West be included in the collecting area a total amount of \$20,000,000 is expected.

It is reported that the Sin Japanese Military pact is to be cancelled as the German peace treaty has been ratified. The Japanese however order to co-operate against the Bolsheviks.

The Peking Government does not agree to the demand of the south for the appointment of an Inspector General for 8 Provinces, as such an appointment will most likely affect the central control of all Provinces by the Peking Government.

### CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until the dreadful distress attacks you, but get ready before it comes. It comes in the night with a violent cough, usually a cold, and a blue shadow over the face. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. Get a bottle by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

A COURT FOR SOLVING DOMESTIC PROBLEMS.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 19.

"It would be a very good thing if we could have all over England voluntary courts to which husbands and wives could bring their disputes. The police court is by no means an ideal place for dealing with such matters. In America they have what they call Cat and Dog Courts, and in London at Plaistow we have a court run on similar lines and doing very good work." Mr. Clarke Hall, the magistrate, who is perhaps best known to Londoners by his connection with the Children's Court at Old Street, went on to explain to a London representative of the *Manchester Guardian* what the difficulties were in taking matrimonial disputes in the ordinary course of court work.

"The magistrate," he said, "has neither time nor facilities for making the investigations necessary for a proper decision. Husband and wife come into court and talk or shout against each other. It is very difficult to decide which is telling the truth, and where it is the case of the custody of the children it is of the utmost importance that the truth should be known. I may as the court missionary make further inquiries, but he is a very busy man; or I may on occasions ask the representative of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to do so. Otherwise I have to depend on what I elicit in court, and the result often leaves me with an uneasy feeling."

The Plaistow Court to which the magistrate referred has been set up by the Givens-Wilson Institute, a very progressive and unconventional social settlement in far-east London. It held every Saturday from 2.30 till 4.30 in a small vestry at the back of the Givens-Wilson Institute building, Pelly Road. Two people are present, the barrister, Mr. Wells, Temple to help unhappy couples with his legal knowledge and his wide experience of matrimonial difficulties in every stage from the preliminary to the acute and insoluble, and the husband or wife who seeks his aid. He does not see them together, but having heard one side of the story he will arrange for the other party to the dispute to visit him on the following Saturday and talk things over. No group of 15 or 20 people about waiting the people, who enter by a side door. No one else is allowed inside the little room unless it be, on rare occasions, some solitary privileged person whose observation may lead to the establishment of a similar court elsewhere. The nervous applicant is further safeguarded by the fact that this is also a place for obtaining legal advice on much less important matters. She may be coming with some story of unkindness or infidelity, or she may simply be asking for advice about her rent or health insurance.

SOME OF THE STORIES.

Already, however, people are coming in increasing numbers and from great distances with stories that would otherwise remain untold or that would be carried in desperation to the publicity of a magistrate's court. Here is one typical case.

The husband was a soldier who came home at the end of the war to discover that his wife had been unfaithful to him. She had a child by another man. The husband forgave his wife but he could not endure the sight of the baby—a most beautiful, charming little creature—and was so exasperated by its presence that at last he threatened to throw it out of the window. It was a case for intervention, but they did not want to flaunt their misery in a court, nor was it clear that a magistrate could suggest any remedy. The woman came to Mr. Wells Thatcher, and he had a private talk with the husband. He expressed his sympathy with the man, told him that he had done a fine thing in forgiving his wife and taking her back, and promised to do all in his power to find a suitable home for the child. It may be said here that the Institute is raising funds to open a home for just such unwanted children. Man time he asked the man to let the child remain at home till another home could be found. He is now without a home that in the end the baby's whimsiness may solve the problem.

In the next case, too, it was the woman who appealed for help. She is the comely mother of a large family, and had lived very happily with her husband, who is a man of conspicuously attractive appearance. He was in the army, and during his absence she discovered a series of love-letters written to him by several young and pretty girls, whose photographs he had also kept. As far as the girls were concerned, and all were written under the impression that the handsome soldier was single. This was not a case for reconciliation, but for a trilement. There could be no happiness if the man returned, for the wife's confidence was hopelessly destroyed; but she was not in a position to support her family without his help. Mr. Wells Thatcher sent for the man, who was perfectly frank and very sorry about the whole matter, and the latest report is that while he is still out of employment he is sending practically the whole of his unemployment donation to the wife.

Another soldier came in with a miserable story. His wife was living with another man, but although she was awaiting the birth of the other man's child, her husband wanted to take her back. She refused to return, and the Court could only advise that this was a case for divorce. So far, the husband has refused to take that extreme step.

There has been a happy ending to a story which was simply one of bad temper. The young couple had not been married for much more than a year, and they had a baby. After a quarrel the husband went off, and when he had been away for some weeks the wife went in to a distress to Mr. Wells Thatcher. She told her side of the story. Then he sent for the husband, who talked the matter over, said he was very fond of his wife, and admitted that he might have been partly in the wrong. He would go back to his wife and make a fresh start, and they have now settled down contentedly together.

In single-mindedness and greatness of soul one of the women who brought her story was worthy to rank with Tess. She and her husband and their two young children had lived together in complete happiness and confidence until a few months ago, when a family matter took the man to a nonben town and into a house where a soldier's wife was staying. This woman was an enchantress who put the other woman's husband fairly in her toils. More than once he had broken away and had returned to his wife, who because she loved him and could never forget that he had been a good husband and a good father took him back and lived with him again. Each time her trust proved vain. The memory of the other woman prevailed, and she went back to her. The wife, who meanwhile was living on the help of her friends, fully understood that she had a legal remedy, that the law could be put in motion, and her husband compelled to contribute to the support of his family. But she did not wish to use compulsion or to injure him in any way. She only wanted him back, and as she spoke of him one understood that there was something protecting in her love for him. It might well be that friendly intervention with a hint of authority behind it might provide just the stimulus that was needed to help the man to break free and return to the wife he undoubtedly still cared for. The barrister would at least see what a letter and perhaps an interview could do. Nothing could have been clearer, more intelligent, or more concise than the statement made by the wife. Not one unnecessary question or comment had been made by the barrister, but the salient facts of the story were there, and the woman went away feeling that her position was thoroughly understood, and that the matter was in wise hands.—E. I. in the *Manchester Guardian*.

### A BAD CASE.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning, a coolie was charged with the theft of a quantity of clothing, the property of a passenger from Shanghai and pleaded not guilty.

Evidence was given to the effect that the complainant who arrived from Shanghai yesterday, landed in Connaught Road from a sampan, and the defendant came up to him and offered to carry his luggage. After witness had engaged the defendant, about ten other coolies came up and offered to carry the complainant's luggage. A confusion ensued, in the course of which a basket containing the clothing disappeared. The complainant reported the matter to the Police who later in the day arrested the defendant in Po Lung Tsun Street. He was then wearing one of the stolen jackets.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

### A STREET CAR THIEF.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, a Chinese who was charged with picking the pocket of a passenger in a tram car and stealing two five-dollar bills, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

The story for the prosecution was to the effect that the defendant was seen by another passenger in the tram car to put his hand in the complainant's breast pocket and extract the banknotes. An alarm was at once raised and the defendant was searched by the conductor but the notes were not found on him. Then one of the passengers thought about looking on the floor of the car, and on shifting one of the defendant's feet, the notes were found under it. He was handed to the Police.

The defendant said that he entered the car near the Naval Yard and as it was full, he had to stand. He did not know he was standing on the notes until the conductor saw part of the paper money sticking from under his foot and called out: "who has dropped bank notes." He then bent and picked them up and handed them to the complainant who claimed that he had lost two five-dollar bills.

His Worship did not believe the defendant's story, and, as already stated, sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

Living with another man, but although she was awaiting the birth of the other man's child, her husband wanted to take her back. She refused to return, and the Court could only advise that this was a case for divorce. So far, the husband has refused to take that extreme step.

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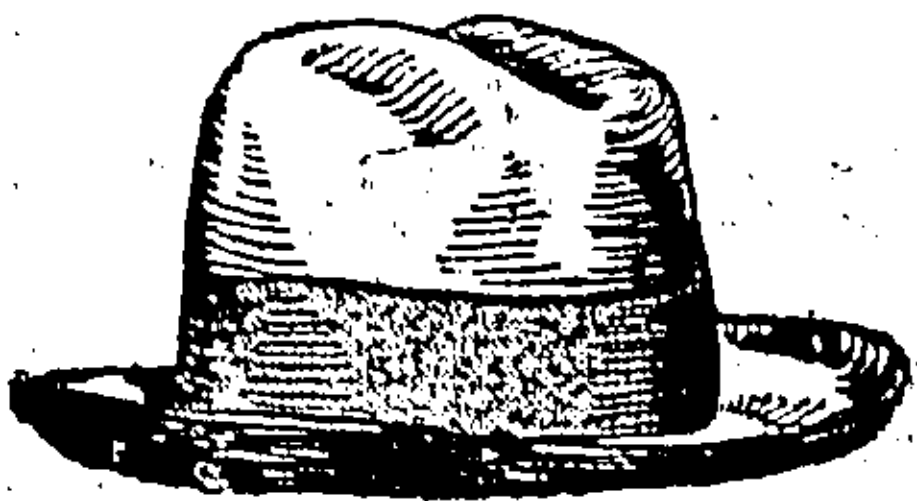








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## WEEK END SPORTS.

## FOOTBALL.

## CHARITY MATCH.

CLUB, 4, SOUTH CHINA, O.

A scratch team supposed to be representative of the Hongkong Club, had a red letter day on Saturday when they met the South China Athletics in a "charity" match, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the widow of the murdered Warden Speed. The Club team included Clark of the Police as Tonkin's partner at back. Yams and Neil of the Navy, at centre forward and inside right, respectively. And Evelyn, a new player who proved to be quite ordinary as far as local football is concerned. The Chinese were handicapped by the absence of Lung Hing Cheong, their crack goalie, and this had much to do with the rather heavy defeat they sustained.

The match opened rather slowly, but being quite evident that the Club players were not used to each other's play. Soon, however, they began to play with certainty and were pressing hard. The Chinese backs defended well and saved two ugly situations. Not to be denied, the Club returned to the enemy territory, and this time two of the backs had the misfortune of handling the ball. Toms took the penalty and netted the Club's first goal. The second goal came soon afterwards from Neil who scored from a beautiful pass from Toms. After the Chinese had made two fruitless attempts, the Club again attacked. Riss sent a nice centre to Toms after a good run down the touch line. Tackled, Toms passed to Neil who headed to Evelyn who shot without effect. The Club's fourth goal was rather a lucky one, and this had the effect of discouraging the Chinese. After running strongly down the line, Riss kicked to Toms, but the wind deflected the ball and carried it into the net, giving the goalie so chance.

No more goals were scored in the first half and the sides changed ends with the Club leading by 4 goals to nil.

The Chinese attempted to rush the game in the second half, but Tonkin and Clark were combining well at back and let nothing pass them. Then the Club again invaded, but the Chinese backs were equally determined not to let in any more goals, and the fact that they succeeded in keeping their chivalrous intact throughout this half reflected much credit on them. The Chinese missed several good opportunities through their centre forward who proved to be the weakest man on the field.

The Club were the victors at the end of the match by 4 goals to nil. This, we believe, the heavier defeat the Chinese ever sustained at the hands of a team representing the Club.

## 2ND DIVISION LEAGUE.

CLUB, 2, INDIANS, 1.

The Club's second string just managed a win over the Indians on Saturday by the odd goal in three.

The Indians were playing three new men on Saturday and judging from their form, it would be profitable to give them permanent places in the team.

Play was very uninteresting at first, with the Club attacking, but their players were always erring by "walking into each other." Every one was anxious to score with the result that the players were robbing each other of the ball instead of combining. The Indians on the other hand, were playing well and soon gave the Club a rude awakening by a smart piece of combination which very nearly resulted in a goal. Although both ends were visited in quick succession, it was not until towards the close of the first half that the Club secured the lead, Filer scoring from close range.

The Club resumed the attack in the second half and after several misses, Zeverijn scored their second goal. After this, the Indians had the best of the exchanges for the rest of the match but their forwards were tight and could not make much headway. When they eventually got

in front of goal, Andre was placed in possession and finding himself well guarded, passed to S. Rumbahn who scored. The Indians tried hard for an equalizer, but despite the fact that Andre and Rumbahn had several openings, they did not score again, and retired the losers by 2 goals to 1. The good work of the Hyder brothers at back prevented the Club from scoring more goals.

## NAVY RESERVES, 4, UNITED A.C., 0.

The United A.C., folded several new men on Saturday for their league match against the Navy Reserves and these proved to be worthy additions to the ranks of this plucky young combination. The match was not at all one-sided as the scores might suggest, in fact, the United had as much of the play in the first half as the sailors, and it was not until near the close of the first half that the latter were able to score.

The second half proved to be just as fast as the first, but it was evident that the sailors were fresher, and were soon having the best of the exchanges. The youngsters played up pluckily however, and did their best to ward off a crushing defeat, but despite the good work of Simmons, Mason, Laing and McLeod, the sailors scored three times in this half and retired the winners by four goals to nil. All were agreed that the match was very hard fought. George, one of United's new men, proved to be a good and reliable right winger, who, given a little better luck, could have scored at least three times during the match.

## ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 2, SOUTH CHINA "A," 0.

St. Joseph's College's second string who have not appeared in second league football for several weeks now, met the South China "A" on the Club ground on Saturday, and won their match by two goals to nil. The Collegians had the service of J. Silva and Rahmin, two first division players and this had much to do with the result of the match. A new player was L. Silva, J. Silva's elder brother, and this worthy proved to be a good man at centre forward.

The game started very slowly with the Chinese attacking, but they were prevented from scoring by J. Silva who played a sound game at back, ably partnered by O. Ismail. After a while, Silva got tired of defending, and receiving the ball, he ran down the field from the full back line and when near the Chinese goal, he passed to Gomes who took a shot. The Chinese goalie cleared, but Silva's brother rushed in and netted. The second goal for the Collegians came from Rahmin who running the ball down the field unaided, took a good high shot from a distance, the ball skimming the cross bar and entering the net. No more goals were scored after this, and although the Chinese tried hard to reduce the lead, Silva and Ismail were sound backs and when the final whistle came, the Collegians won by two goals to nil.

## CRICKET.

## R.G.A. v. NAVY.

The R.G.A. beat the Navy with ease on Saturday. Scores—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr. Kennett, b. Baines.....	6	0	0	0
Lt. Com. Holborn, b. Davies.....	0	0	0	0
Surg.-Cdr. Holl, c. Telford, b. Davies.....	8	0	0	0
Rev. Mr. Hastings, st. Telford, b. Davies.....	0	0	0	0
Pay-Lt. Robinson, c. Baines, b. Bryson.....	38	0	0	0
Lt. Cdr. Greig, c. Pragnall, b. Davies.....	18	0	0	0
Lt. Jones, b. Davies.....	18	0	0	0
Lt. McNair, c. Davies, b. Oliver.....	10	0	0	0
C. E. R. A. Bryant, not out.....	0	0	0	0
Lt. Lambart, b. Bagnall.....	2	0	0	0
Lt. Dolphin, c. Oliver, b. Bagnall.....	2	0	0	0
Extras.....	18	0	0	0
Total.....	119	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Davies.....	17	4	47	5
Baines.....	13	3	29	1
Bryson.....	6	5	8	1
Oliver.....	4	0	8	1
Bagnall.....	3	0	9	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Capt. Oliver, c. Holl, b. Hastings.....	32	0	0	0
Mr. Gurr, Telford, b. Kennett.....	13	0	0	0
Capt. Mann, run out.....	3	0	0	0
Capt. Davies, not out.....	58	0	0	0
Major Bagnall, b. Lambart.....	23	0	0	0
Lt. Bryson, not out.....	6	0	0	0
Extras.....	6	0	0	0
Total (for 4 wickets).....	139	0	0	0

Parkins, Middleton, Smith, Pragnall, and Baines did not bat.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hastings.....	9	1	27	1
Kennett.....	9	1	62	1
Bryant.....	3	0	31	0
Lambart.....	2	0	18	1

## STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS v. H.K. CRICKET CLUB.

The H.K.C.C. went down badly to the Staff and Departments. Scores—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. E. Pearce, st. Glenn, b. Baines.....	4	0	0	0
E. J. R. Mitchell, c. Rhodes, b. Connor.....	9	0	0	0
C. Blaker, st. Glenn, b. Connor.....	22	0	0	0
J. D. Humphreys, st. Glenn, b. Rhodes.....	35	0	0	0
R. A. Green, b. Connor.....	20	0	0	0
M. M. Maas, c. Tommy, b. Coles.....	40	0	0	0
F. Sutton, c. Glenn, b. Connor.....	3	0	0	0
C. C. Stark, b. Connor.....	4	0	0	0
C. Brown, b. Connor.....	4	0	0	0
A. Mackenzie, b. Coles.....	6	0	0	0
D. E. Donnelly, not out.....	0	0	0	0
Extras.....	10	0	0	0
Total.....	157	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Connor.....	17	1	64	5
Bowen.....	12	1	60	2
Rhodes.....	3	0	19	1
Coles.....	13	0	4	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt. Col. Coles, b. Donnelly.....	30	0	0	0
Major Bowen, not out.....	100	0	0	0
Lt. Col. Humphreys, run out.....	7	0	0	0
P. A. Filler, b. Donnelly.....	1	0	0	0
Sergeant Connor, c. Donnelly, b. Brown.....	38	0	0	0
Pte. Rhodes, not out.....	4	0	0	0
Extras.....	19	0	0	0
Total for 4 wickets.....	199	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Donnelly.....	14	2	83	2
Stark.....	7	0	35	0
Humphreys.....	4	0	27	0
Pearce.....	3	0	21	0
Brown.....	3	0	15	1
Green.....	2	0	19	0

## R.E. and I.A. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil Service were beaten by the R.E. and Indian Army at Happy Valley. Scores—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. W. Bradbury, b. Hammond.....	0	0	0	0
R. C. Wiltchell, st. Clauson, b. Edwards.....	33	0	0	0
P. T. Lambie, b. Edwards.....	19	0	0	0
A. E. Wood, b. Edwards.....	2	0	0	0
R. O. Hutchison, b. Edwards.....	0	0	0	0
F. Syme Thompson, c. Jacobson, b. Edwards.....	31	0	0	0
W. H. Edmonds, b. Middlemas.....	12	0	0	0
P. Ling, c. b. Edwards.....	12	0	0	0
C. Severn, b. Middlemas.....	1	0	0	0
H. E. Strange, c. McConnell, b. Edwards.....	1	0	0	0
H. F. Bryan, not out.....	0	0	0	0
Extras.....	3	0	0	0
Total.....	105	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond.....	9	2	41	1
Edwards.....	14	4	54	7
Middlemas.....	7	2	7	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Major Greenaway, c. Hutchison, b. Bevan.....	71	0	0	0
Capt. Gray, c. Ling, b. Edmonds.....	17	0	0	0
Major Edwards, b. Bevan.....	17	0	0	0
Lt. Hammond, c. b. Edmonds.....	32	0	0	0
Major Middlemas, c. b. Edmonds.....	32	0	0	0
Lt. Clauson, c. Wiltchell, b. Edmonds.....	3	0	0	0
Capt. Murray, b. Edmonds.....	0	0	0	0
Spr. Jacobson, b. Edmonds.....	16	0	0	0
Lt. Larkum, not out.....	16	0	0	0
Extras.....	4	0	0	0
Total (for 7 wickets).....	178	0	0	0

Lt. McConnell and Lt. Hayward did not bat.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wiltchell.....	5	0	28	0
Bevan.....	10	0	55	2
Severn.....	5	0	21	0
Edmonds.....	9	1	42	6
Hutchison.....	1	0	11	0
Bradbury.....	2	0	67	0

## KOWLOON v. UNIVERSITY.

Kowloon experienced no difficulty with University, winning comfortably. Scores—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. Stalker, b. Yeoh.....	5	0	0	0
B. D. Evans, c. Redmond, b. Yeoh.....	17	0	0	0
J. V. Braga, c. Samy, b. Yeoh.....	17	0	0	0
A. de Sousa, c. Hunt, b. Chua.....	20	0	0	0
A. W. Ramsay, c. b. Redmond.....	2	0	0	0
K. R. Mackaskill, not out.....	83	0	0	0
W. T. Elton, c. Yeoh, b. Samy.....	30	0	0	0
J. P. Robinson, not out.....	28	0	0	0
Extras.....	3	0	0	0
Total (for 8 wickets, dec.).....	205	0	0	0

R. Peatoni, A. O. Brown and H. Overy, did not bat.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Redmond.....	14	0	8	1
Yeoh.....	13	0	71	3
Chua.....	3	0	13	1
Samy.....	8	0	39	1

## UNIVERSITY.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. C. Hunt, b. Stalker.....	8	0	0	0
D. K. Samy, b. Stalker.....	25	0	0	0
F. A. Redmond, b. b. Peatoni.....	1	0	0	0
S. S. Chua, b. Stalker.....	10	0	0	0
T. E. Yeoh, not out.....	10	0	0	0
T. L. Cheah, run out.....	0	0	0	0
K. S. Cheah, c. Ramsay, b. Stalker.....	0	0	0	0
T. Fun, b. Evans.....	0	0	0	0
S. A. M. Sopher, at Sousa b. Evans.....	0	0	0	0
Extras.....	17	0	0	0
Total.....	98	0	0	0

## A. N. Other, absent.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Peatoni.....	8	2	17	1
J. Stalker.....	18	2	37	4
B. D. Evans.....	7.5	3	7	4

## FRIENDLY MATCHES.

## C.R.C. 2ND XI v. UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lo Man Pan, c. Basto, b. Choa.....	14	0	0	0
Chan Hin Lee, b. Choa.....	0	0	0	0
Lai Kuen, b. Choa.....	44	0	0	0
Wong Po Keung, b. Choa.....	39	0	0	0
Chan Tin Shing, b. Ng.....	42	0	0	0
Yew Man Hon, c. Chan, b. Yeoh.....	2	0	0	0
Wei Lee Sam, c. Chan, b. Choa.....	11	0	0	0
Wan In Shing, b. Gutierrez.....	4	0	0	0
Wong Kwok Kwong, c. Wong, b. Choa.....	23	0	0	0
Cheung Wing Kin, b. Choa.....	6	0	0	0
Cheung U Pui, not out.....	6	0	0	0
Extras.....	31	0	0	0
Total.....	216	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Choa.....	20	0	37	7
Yeoh.....	3	0	25	1
Wong.....	10	2	10	0
Gutierrez.....	4	0	22	1
Ng.....	28	0	8	1

## UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. Choa, c. Wong, b. Lai Kuen.....	15	0	0	0
R. A. Basto, c. Wei b. Lai Kuen.....	14	0	0	0
T. O. Yeoh, b. Yew.....	1	0	0	0
C. H. Yeoh, c. Cheung Wing Kin.....	1	0	0	0
S. C. Wong, b. Lai Kuen.....	17	0	0	0
K. H. Oon, b. Yew.....	9	0	0	0
C. Y. Ng, b. Yew.....	5	0	0	0
S. W. Chan, c. Wei, b. Yew.....	0	0	0	0
M. K. Yue, b. Yew.....	0	0	0	0
J. J. Basto, not out.....	1	0	0	0
L. Gutierrez, b. Yew.....	0	0	0	0
Extras.....	2	0	0	0
Total.....	65	0	0	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lai Kuen.....	13	4	25	4
Yew Man Hon.....	12.1	4	38	6

## I.R.C. 2nd XI v. "A" CO. WILTSHIRES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. A. Ismail, c. Spiller, b. Pinfold.....	28	0	0	0
A. A. Rumbahn, b. Churchill.....	2	0	0	0
S. H. Ismail, not out.....	68	0	0	0
R. Ponsbury Fane, b. Pinfold.....	19	0	0	0
P. Jacks, b. Buttress.....	13	0	0	0
A. A. Churchill, c. Churchill, b. Buttress.....	10	0	0	0
N. M. Bur, not out.....	21	0	0	0
Extras.....	4	0	0	0
Total (for 7 wickets, declared).....	165	0	0	0

## M. Suffad, Ismail, Moore, and A. Suffad did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Reeves.....	7	1	40	
Churchill.....	11	1	31	
Pinfold.....	9	3	23	
Beck.....	5	0	27	
Buttress.....	6	1	40	

WILKINS "A" CO.

Lie-Cpl. Read, b A. A. Rumjahn  
 Lie-Cpl. Sinton, c and b A. A.



## THE SOUL OF RUSSIA.

There has been brought from Moscow a letter addressed by M. Vladimir Tchertkoff to English friends.

M. Tchertkoff was one of the most devoted friends and disciples of the late Count Leopold Tolstoy, says the *Manchester Guardian*, and has been since the latter's death one of the executors of his will. He lived many years at Christchurch, Hampshire, where he maintained a large printing press, from which Tolstoyan literature for people in Russia was issued. In the course of this long letter, which is dated October 6, M. Tchertkoff explains the first excesses in Russia after the revolution by comparison with a damned-up stream of which the dyke suddenly gives way. In reality, only a portion of the Russian people were involved, and this wave of fury and insanity soon subsided.

M. Tchertkoff continues: On the other hand, in another sphere of action in which the people had had time definitely to make up their mind, our working masses accomplished one of those historical achievements the significance of which for the whole future of mankind is so far-reaching that it can scarcely be adequately appreciated by the present generation. By leaving the ranks and resolutely returning to their homes the Russian soldiers demonstrated to the world that wars can be arrested by nations independently of their Governments.

Even perhaps in a yet greater degree are the Russian working-masses at the present moment outraged by and tired of the civil war which is tearing asunder our country. In this case, however, the problem is more complex, involving, as it does, various long standing religious, social, and economical grievances. The more independent and conscientious nucleus of the Russian people—that kernel in which, whether quantitatively it be great or small, are concentrated the vital forces and coming possibilities of every nation—this intrinsic nucleus is now, and has been for some twenty years, deliberately striving towards and attaining that deepest spiritual conception of life which Russians as a people have never yet completely lost sight of, and which inspires those who have attained it with the determination to surrender all in the service of that which is true and right.

At the same time our working masses at large, disillusioned in their former ecclesiastical faith, are gradually discovering a new understanding of life which, whilst satisfying their religious aspirations, would at the same time be free from previous "orthodox" superstitions. They are craving for spiritual enlightenment, and give a strenuously attentive ear to all that has the slightest relation to questions of faith or religion, assembling in crowds at all public lectures and debates upon such subjects. The political literature artificially promulgated by various parties in enormous quantities no longer finds interested readers amongst the people, affording not the slightest satisfaction to their spiritual needs, whilst repelling them by its cynical teaching of self-interest, envy, hatred, vengeance, violence, and murder.

On the other hand, all religious literature, especially if free from superstition and sacerdotalism, is welcomed by the people with the greatest interest. Thus the writings of Tolstoy, which have now for the first time become accessible to the masses in Russia, afford pre-eminent satisfaction to our working classes.

At the present time one may affirm with certainty that the working masses of our country, to whichever part of disaffected Russia they may belong, are utterly disgusted by and revolted at the party enmity and mutual hatred raging among the more educated portion of the population. The so-called "common people"—i.e., the bulk of the population—are infinitely weary of the endless civil war in which they are compelled to participate. Artificially divided by their political rulers into various opposed groups, they are growing under the stress of this strife. Their rulers of all camps are absorbed in endeavours to arrest universal desertion from the ranks and the dissolution of their respective armies. One might therefore hope that this odious civil war would automatically exhaust itself for want of combatants, if it were not for one disastrous circumstance—namely, that some of the conflicting armies are receiving "support" from foreign Powers.

How dreadful a responsibility falls on the European Powers, including England, through this interference, which is prolonging the civil war now raging in Russia! All the suffering and ruin connected with our civil war—all the blood that is shed, all the atrocities committed now lie directly at the door of those Powers, which deliberately pour oil into the flames of this strife. However we may sympathise with or dislike any one of the various Governments now simultaneously ruling in different parts of Russia, if only we do, indeed, desire the welfare of the Russian people themselves, we should forget our own personal political predilections and concentrate all our efforts on the one and sole object of weakening and arresting this national fratricide now ruining the bodily life of the Russian people and morally

## MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

JANUARY 1920.

## Butcher Meat.

Beef, Mince, - Mol Long Pa	1 lb.	18
Prime Cut	1 lb.	20
Round, - Ham Ngau Yek	1 lb.	20
Roast, - Shio	1 lb.	20
Brisket, - Ngau Nam	1 lb.	18
Scap, - Tong Yek	1 lb.	18
Steak, - Ngau Yek Pa	1 lb.	18
Steak Sirlol, - Ngau Lau	1 lb.	22
Sausages, - Ngau Cheung	1 lb.	22
Salmon's Brisket, - Ngau No per ses	1 lb.	10
Tongue, fresh, - Ngau Li each 50	1 lb.	10
Tongue, corned, - Ham Ngau Li	1 lb.	10

Head, - Ngau Taa, each 1.00	1 lb.	10
Heart, - Ngau Sam	1 lb.	13
Ham, Salt, - Ngau Kin	1 lb.	20
Feet, - Ngau Kook, each 10	1 lb.	10
Kidneys, - Ngau Yik	1 lb.	10
Tripe, - Ngau Mol	1 lb.	20
Liver, - Ngau Koon	1 lb.	13
Tripe (undressed), Ngau To lb. 6	1 lb.	10

Head and Feet, - Ngau Taa	1 lb.	10
Mutton Chop, - Yeung Pat Kwai lb.	1 lb.	30
Leg, - Yeung Pat	1 lb.	30
Shoulder, - Yeung Shao	1 lb.	26
Saddle, - Yeung On Yek	1 lb.	30
Pig's Chins, - Chu Chong	1 lb.	26

Brains, - Chu No	1 lb.	2
Feet, - Chu Kook	1 lb.	15
Pig, - Chu Chap	1 lb.	17
Head, - Chu Taa	1 lb.	14
Heart, - Chu Sam	1 lb.	10
Kidneys, - Chu Yik	1 lb.	10
Liver, - Chu Koon	1 lb.	13

Pork Chop, - Chu Pat Kwai	1 lb.	27
Leg, - Chu Pat	1 lb.	30
Loin, - Chu Hau Taa	1 lb.	23
Pig of Lard, - Chu Yau	1 lb.	24

Shoofle Head and Feet, - Yeung	1 lb.	70
Tau Kook	1 lb.	8
Heart, - Yeung Sam	1 lb.	8
Kidneys, - Yeung Yik	1 lb.	12
Liver, - Yeung Koon	1 lb.	10

Smoking Pig, to order, - Chu Taa	1 lb.	24
Head, - Chu Taa	1 lb.	20
Mutton, - Chu Ngau Yau	1 lb.	20
Tripe, - Chu Ngau Yau	1 lb.	20

Head, - Chu Taa	1 lb.	20
Heart, - Chu Sam	1 lb.	10
Kidneys, - Chu Yik	1 lb.	10
Liver, - Chu Koon	1 lb.	13

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Heart, - Chu Sam	1 lb.	10
Kidneys, - Chu Yik	1 lb.	10
Liver, - Chu Koon	1 lb.	13

## Poultry.

Chicken, - Kai Tsai	1b.	36
Capons, Small, - Sin Kai	1b.	30
Capons, Large, - Sin Kai	1b.	32
Duck, - Ap	1b.	24
Doves, - Fan Kau	1b.	24
Eggs, Hen, - Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.	22
Eggs, Hen, - Kai Tan (fresh)	per doz.	20
Fowls, Canton, - Kai	1b.	38
Fowls, Hainan, - Hoi Nam Kai	1b.	33
Geese, - Ngo	1b.	26

## Fruits.

Almonds, - Hang Yau	1 lb.	45
Apples, (California), - Kam Shan	1 lb.	22
Bananas, (brides), - Miao, - San	1 lb.	4
Carambols, - Yeung To	1 lb.	10
Cocoanuts, - Ye Taa	1 lb.	10
Lemons, China, - Ling Mung	1 lb.	6
Lemons, (America), - Kam Shan	1 lb.	6
Ling Mung, - each 6	1 lb.	6
Lichies, Dried, (small) stone	1 lb.	1.20
Oranges, (Canton), Sweet	1 lb.	7
Shan Sheng Tim Chang	1 lb.	12
Oranges, Tim Chang	1 lb.	12
Pears, (Canton), Cooking, - Shu Li	1 lb.	15
Peanuts, - Fa Sheng	1 lb.	13
Persimmons, Large, - Hung Tse	1 lb.	3
Pineapples, - Tai Chiu	1 lb.	3
Pumpkins, - Tai Lo Yau	1 lb.	14
Walnuts, - Hop To	1 lb.	16
Grapes, - Po Tai Tze	1 lb.	16

## Vegetables, &amp;c.

Archiekes, - Ah Chi Cheuk	1 lb.	8
Beans, Sprout, - Ngau Taa	1 lb.	10
Long, - Taa Kook	1 lb.	10
Beet Root, - Hong Tsoi Taa	1 lb.	10
Bitter Squash, - Ye Kwa	1 lb.	5
Brinjals, Green, - Ching Yau Kwa	1 lb.	5
Red, - Hong Kwa	1 lb.	5
Callage, Chinese, (common)	1 lb.	4
Kai Taa	1 lb.	4
(Shanghai) - Ye Taa	1 lb.	8
One Shote, bunch, - Kaa Shue	1 lb.	10
Cauliflower, (Large), - Ye Taa Fauch	1 lb.	12
(Medium)	1 lb.	12
(Small)	1 lb.	11
Carrots, - Kam Shue	1 lb.	6
Celery, Chinese, - Tong Kaa Tsoi	1 lb.	6
Chilies, Dried, - Kaa Lai Chiu	1 lb.	20
Red, - Hong Fa Chiu	1 lb.	25
Green, - Ching Lai Chiu	1 lb.	15
Curry St. F., English, - Ka Li Chiu	1 lb.	10
Cucumbers, - Ching Kwa	1 lb.	10
Garlic, - Sun Taa	1 lb.	8
Ginger, young, - Sen Taa Keung	1 lb.	6
Ginger, old, - Lo Keung	1 lb.	6
Horseradish, Shanghai, - Luk Kaa	1 lb.	15
Indian Corn, - Shet Mai	1 lb.	6
Lettuce, - Yeung Sheng Tsoi	1 lb.	8
Water Chestnuts, - Ma Tai	1 lb.	6
Mandarin, - Kwa	1 lb.	8
Lam Mai Taa	1 lb.	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, - Shang Tso Kua	1 lb.	10
Onions, - Shue	1 lb.	10
Onions, Bombay, - Yeung Chung Taa	1 lb.	14
Onions, Green, - Shang Chung	1 lb.	10
Onions, Shanghai, - Shue Chung	1 lb.	10
Parsley, - Kaa Taa	1 lb.	10
Potatoes, Sweet, - Fan Shu	1 lb.	3
Potatoes, - Yeung Shue Taa	1 lb.	10
Pumpkin, - Tung Kaa	1 lb.	4
Radish, - Hong Lo Pak Taa	1 lb.	4
Rhubarb (Fresh), - Tai Wong	1 lb.	5
Shallots, - Hong Ching Taa	1 lb.	5
Solnash, - Ye Taa	1 lb.	4
Tomatoes, - Fan Kaa	1 lb.	4
Taro, - Wa Taa	1 lb.	4
Turnips, Fanti, (Long), - Fa Pak	1 lb.	4
Vegetable Muttow, - Teit Kwa	1 lb.	5
Water, - Sai Yau	1 lb.	5
Life root, - Lin Kwa	1 lb.	5
Yams, - Tai Shu	1 lb.	5

## Fish.

Head, - Chu Taa	1 lb.	20
Heart, - Chu Sam	1 lb.	10
Kidneys, - Chu Yik	1 lb.	10
Liver, - Chu Koon	1 lb.	13

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## THE WING ON Co., Ltd.

THE TRIANGLE OF COMPLETE SUPERIOR GOODS

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CHEAP Great Reduction in Prices from January 5 to January 24. Telephone Nos. 196, 198 and 2898.



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GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in Bulk POWDER and TABLET FORMS. A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue and restore energy. Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

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WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it penetrates and purifies the minutest capillaries, breaking up and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with, removing all scaly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism, kidney, bladder, and other diseases, and in the treatment of all skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and other eruptions. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking cough, and all other the product of consumption.

VETARZO BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for full particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of active remedy. VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 46



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, January 18th.  
The first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations will be held on January 20th at the Quai d'Orsay. M. Leon Bourgeois will be president. Lord Curzon will represent Great Britain. Signor De Martino, Italy, and M. Paul Hymans, Belgium.

Washington, January 18th.  
President Wilson has issued invitations to the first meeting of the League of Nations Council on January 20th in Paris. The summons is brief and is issued merely in accordance with the terms of the Treaty.

The United States will not be represented.

London, January 18th.  
In an official invitation to the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, President Wilson points out that the gathering will mark the beginning of a new era in international co-operation and the first step towards the ideal of nations. It will bring the League of Nations into being as a living force, devoted to the task of assisting the peoples of all countries in the desire for peace, prosperity, and happiness.

The President is convinced that its progress will accord with the noble purpose to which it is dedicated.

London, January 18th.  
The *Journal des Debats*, referring to the Imperial Conference, says, as regards the organization of the mandate for the ex-German colonies, that although the settlement of this question cannot be much longer delayed, it appears that the present tendency is to wait until after the United States has ratified the Treaty, in order that the American delegate, who does not attend the first meeting of the League, may be able to participate in the settlement.

## STRIKES IN GERMANY.

Berlin, January 18th.  
A strike of miners in the Harz region, for a six-hour day and better food supplies led to a whole day's rioting. The mob stormed the town hall, and the police were forced to fire. The disturbance later spread to other districts and continued till evening. Owing to a railway strike half a million tons of coal for Berlin has been held up. The interruption of coal production threatens to paralyze the entire Rhinish-Westphalian industrial regions.

Berlin, January 18th.  
The Assembly adjourned on the President announcing that ten dead demonstrators had been brought into the courtyard. Order was restored by the military.

## MONSTER DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

Berlin, January 18th.  
Big demonstrations were taken place to protest against the compromise and the nature of the Government's Bill establishing the Workers' Councils. Many factories are closed, and tramways have been partly suspended.

The procession converged on the Reichstag on the steps of which speeches of protest were made.

The atmosphere is electric. A number of deputies were mobbed while they were on their way to the new session of the National Assembly.

The New Public Security Police, guarding the Reichstag, intervened, and when the crowd tried to force an entrance and kill and wounding many.

## ALLEGED COMMISSIONS IN GERMANY.

London, January 18th.

Lord Kilnarnock has left for Berlin to take up his duties as the Foreign Office. He announces that the Inter-Allied Rhine and High Commission, representing all the Allies, is beginning its duties in the occupied territory of Germany to the west of the Rhine and the bridge-heads.

The seat of the Commission is Cologne. Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.S.I., has been appointed High Commissioner, and Mr. Malcolm Robertson, C.M.G., as Deputy High Commissioner.

The Allied Naval Armistice Commission, under Vice-Admiral Charlton, sails from Portsmouth during the weekend for Kiel to ensure Germany carrying out the naval terms of the Peace Treaty.

## THE GREAT INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

London, January 18th.  
A comprehensive account of the great influenza epidemic is issued in the report of the Local Government Board. The writer, tracing its origin, points out that the epidemic of influenza was prevalent in China and Japan in March, 1918, and was not reported in Spain until May, 1918.

He expresses the opinion that the disease originated in China, coming to America, and thence to Europe, or alternatively, originated in America, proceeding thence East and West.

In Britain, the Grand Fleet and the Army were the first to suffer. Glasgow was the seat of the first civilian outbreak in May.

There was an autumn epidemic at the principal ports, Portsmouth, Southampton and Liverpool were the first affected, but suffered lightly, the inland towns suffering later more severely.

The results of a systematic enquiry in Manchester show that during the summer wave, the ages most affected were 15 to 45. In winter the ages most affected were males, 25 to 45, and females, 15 to 45.

The report adds that it does not appear that one attack was invariably powerful in protecting against the others.

The results were contradictory, but may be explained by the hypothesis that there were several strains of influenza virus, one conferring protection against the others, and each wave having a peculiar dominant strain producing a certain wave of individuality.

## PROMOTION OF BRITISH TRADE.

London, January 18th.  
The Travelling Exhibition leaves the United Kingdom on May 1st, next, opening at Durban on May 21st, at Johannesburg on July 14th, at Cape Town on September 14th, at Port Elizabeth on September 24th, at Adelaide on January 23rd, 1921, at Melbourne on March 23rd, at Hobart on May 20th, at Brisbane on July 17th, at Sydney on September 2nd, at Christchurch on November 2nd, and at Auckland on December 31st. Thence it will proceed to Canada.

A London telegram of January 2nd, says: In connection with the anticipated trade boom in 1920, great schemes are being prepared by British traders to give Britain domination in the world's markets. The *Daily Mail* says that one of the schemes being pushed forward by the Department of Overseas Trade is designed to interest buyers in the British Empire. It will, in brief, be a British Empire Exhibition, and will be held at two or three principal commercial centres in the Empire every year, such as on the lines of the present British Industries Fair. The goods exhibited will go from one show to another, so that the utmost publicity will be gained with the minimum of expense and inconvenience to buyers and merchants generally.

## EUROPE'S NEED FOR MONEY.

Washington, January 18th.  
A report of the influential American Economic Association's Committee on foreign trade is of opinion that the United States—not the Government, but private sources—must lend Europe money if only for purely selfish reasons; but such money should be devoted to industrial not to Government use.

## DEFENDER OF KUT.

London, January 18th.  
General Townshend, the Defender of Kut, resigned from the Army on January 18th.

The action is apparently in connection with the serial publication begun on January 15th of a book on the campaign in Mesopotamia in which is reiterated the declaration that he was ordered to take Bagdad despite his protest as to the inadequacy of the forces. He maintains that his resolve to stand firm at Kut saved the British from being knocked out of Mesopotamia. He bargained to be relieved in two months' time. It was later impossible for him to cut his way out of Kut owing to floods.

After General Townshend's release from Turkish captivity, he was not promoted nor given a further command. The matter was frequently raised in Parliament, but the War Office gave no reason for its treatment of General Townshend.

## NEW BRITISH BONDS.

London, January 18th.  
Speaking at the National War Savings Association, Lord Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Government was making an early issue of Five-Year Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, to meet the 6 per cent Exchequer Bonds which will be maturing in February, 3 per cent Bonds maturing in March, and 3 per cent Bonds maturing in December.

Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the labours of the War Savings Committee, and said that the amount invested in War Savings Certificates was £200,000,000, despite the fact that deposits in the Post Office and the Trustee Savings Bank had increased from under £200,000,000 in 1914 to nearly £500,000,000 last October.

As regards stabilising finances, he declared that there were no short cuts or easy remedies. He deprecated violent expedients and pacifist experiments, and urged the continuation of the work of the War Savings organisation in order to inculcate habits of thrift. Since the Armistice £25,000,000 had been invested in War Savings Certificates.

## MOULDERS' STRIKE.

London, January 18th.  
The Moulders' Conference has decided to take a further ballot, strongly recommending the acceptance of the employers' terms, namely, a five shilling weekly advance, and a conference on working conditions.

AUSTRALIAN NATURALISATION.  
The newspapers, commenting on yesterday's decision of the Appeal Court that Australian naturalisation cannot be held to be good in Britain, emphasise that, despite the apparent inconsistency, there underlies a paradox to the very principle of self-determination and voluntary interdependence in Imperial matters which is presently proved beyond comprehension to the contrary.

It is pointed out that, unless the time comes when there is representation of the Dominions in the Imperial Parliament, it must be impossible to overreach upon the rights and powers which are essential to full self-government in various parts of the Empire, and the accounts are bound to recognise the existence of local unbreakable allegiance which, not only is in accordance with the statute law, but is fundamental to the principles of British Imperial rule.

## THE TRUE BRITISH SPIRIT.

London, January 18th.  
The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert were the guests of Canada Club at the Savoy Hotel last night. Five hundred guests were individually introduced to the Prince of Wales at his request. He shook hands with all, mostly using his left hand.

Replying to the toast of his health, the Prince of Wales dwelt on his wonderful and unforgettable experiences in Canada, which he looked forward revisiting. He hoped, on going shortly, to find the same free spirit in Australia and New Zealand. They must remember that in the New World the British Empire must not merely bear its own burdens, but try to share the burdens of others. He was anxious that, to all nations, we show the true British spirit.

## "THE SCOURGE OF THE WORLD."

London, January 18th.  
It is stated on high military authority that the present situation in the Middle East is causing considerable anxiety.

The French are having considerable trouble in Syria, and there are also difficulties in Asia Minor. The whole of the Middle East is reported to be in a state of subdued combustion, which may flame up into anything. Probably within a few months, we will be faced with a new great danger in the Middle East and the East, necessitating large military commitments.

A weekly summary of the operations states, in this connection, that the Bolshevik occupation of Trans-Caspia may be regarded as practically complete. The Georgia and Azerbaijan Republics are anti-Bolshevik, but their armed strength is insufficient to resist the threatened invasion from two sides.

The position of Baghdad is even more hopeless. The Bolsheviks continue to pour their troops into Trans-Caspia. Troop trains from Tashkent and Ashkhabad are only taking six days, and are arriving at the rate of one a day. The new arrivals include a considerable number of armed men, largely led by old Army officers, now serving with the Bolsheviks. A number of large armoured cars have arrived at Ashkhabad.

A party of Bolsheviks and Turks are reported to have arrived at Herat, with two parts containing aeroplane parts and a wireless set. They have now proceeded to Kandahar to Kabul, escorted by Afghan cavalry.

The Bolsheviks have opened a large number of propaganda schools in Tashkent, where Oriental languages will be taught.

Agents will be sent to India, China, and all Moslem countries.

The Russian Soviet recently determined to concentrate their efforts first on India, and it is intended to open propaganda centres there as soon as possible.

The grave situation in the Middle East is mainly due to Bolshevik successes. The Allies are now in a position of giving the most serious consideration to the question. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Walter Long were hastily summoned to Paris to-day.

The Allies are now realising that the Red peril to civilisation is far greater than ever before, and at all costs it must not be allowed to spread beyond Russia.

The situation broadly summed up is that the Caucasus is now in peril. The Bolsheviks have now the vicinity of the Persian border. The Turks are joining hands with certain Bolshevik forces, while tribes in the area of the British occupation in Mesopotamia are being stirred up by Raminah Shalah. General Maunahan, the British representative in Mesopotamia, swung an ultimatum to Shalah, and attacked and dispersed the latter's marauding parties.

Meanwhile owing to Admiral Kolchak's complete collapse, the only serious military force in the Far East, the Japanese Division which is totally inadequate to stem a big thrust. Moreover, it is understood that Japan is reluctant to undertake many heavy commitments.

At present the Bolsheviks are concentrating their efforts in the Caucasus. The latter has just won a success by recovering a strong line of defence on the Don River, but he is hopelessly outnumbered and stands unaided, although it is admitted that he holds the road to India. Moreover, he should not forget that his troops are at present suffering from the influence of retreating hundreds of miles, and the fact must be faced that they might give way any moment. Incidentally, it may be recalled that a Bolshevik force is feverishly searching for a gold hoard of £200,000,000 representing the Russian National Treasury which was lost in the custody of Admiral Kolchak. The latest news from Odessa intimates that, on the 17th, the reported supply session, General Denikin is still in full command.

## BOLSHEVIST RISING.

London, January 18th.  
A Moscow wireless states that risings led by Bolsheviks have broken out in the districts surrounding Tiflis.

## FIGHTING IN SYRIA.

London, January 18th.  
A Cairo telegram of January 18th states that the situation in Syria is exceedingly grave.

There has been serious fighting between the French and the Syrian Volunteers, and heavy casualties have been reported on both sides. A National Defence Committee has been formed in Damascus where universal conscription is being enforced, and women are enrolling as combatants. The Committee has issued a manifesto denouncing all foreign interference.

## REDS' SOUTHERN FRONT.

London, January 18th.  
A Bolshevik wireless says that the Reds, on their southern front, from December 21st to January 9th, captured 25,400 prisoners, 650 guns, 11 tanks, 2 armoured cars, 9 armoured trains, 25 locomotives, and 6,580 wagons, mostly loaded, in addition to an enormous quantity of munitions.

## LINER GOES DOWN.

Paris, January 18th.  
The liner *Afrigue* with 475 passengers, outward bound to West Africa, sank 50 miles to the west of La Rochelle. She was putting back into port with her engines disabled and was assisted by the liner *Ceylan*, when she struck a sand-bank.

Water immediately poured in the boats which were launched with the greatest difficulty owing to the vessel's list.

The *Ceylan* rescued eleven persons from one of the *Afrigue's* boats and fifteen from a drifting raft.

The Belgian liner *Anverselle* and two tugs are still searching for survivors.

The *Afrigue's* last message to the *Ceylan* intimated that the passengers and crew were taking to boats. After that there was silence.

Paris, January 18th.  
The *Matin* reports that the *Ceylan* landed a considerable number of passengers who were saved on the *Afrigue* at La Pallice. Some of the others have arrived at Port Rochefort.

Owing to the interruption of the telegraphic service the full list of the survivors of the *Afrigue* has not yet been published, but of the 486 souls aboard the liner, so far thirty have been reported saved.

## PEACE TREATY RATIFICATION.

The *Daily Chronicle* says it will save much trouble if the Allies at the outset are rigorous in exacting punctuality and strictness in the fulfilment of Germany's obligations. A relaxation of terms can be considered when Germany has shown good faith.

The *Daily News* says the draft agreement is not the peace which was anxiously anticipated a year ago, yet in the absence of pomp the drama prompts hope. A peace which has dawned in so humble circumstances may prove a more real peace than the loudly-heralded Milnerian.

The *Times* says the new era opens with old maxims of political honour so bright that they ought to shine for all time. Peace has been signed; it has now to be made, and the League of Nations is the instrument. The absence of America and Russia has diminished the power of the League, but England and France are ready to shoulder the responsibility for the League alone, and are hoping to obtain reinforcements later. The Anglo-French alliance must, therefore, be drawn closer, but we shall welcome any sign of a new political spirit in Germany earning her admittance into the League.

## DEBTS DUE TO GERMANS.

London, January 18th.  
The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Enemy Debts Clearing House has called on British firms immediately to pay the outstanding pre-war debts due to Germans with 5 per cent interest from the outbreak of war.

## DENMARK REJOICING.

Copenhagen, January 18th.  
The ratification of the Peace Treaty was hailed by demonstrations of joy. The King sent a message of congratulations to the King George and other Allied heads, expressing Denmark's deep gratitude in connection with the early reunion of Slavic with Denmark.

## THE BULGARIAN TREATY.

Sofia, January 18th.  
The Sobranje has ratified the Treaty of Neuilly.

## SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

London, January 18th.  
Owing to a doubt as regards Sir Robert Borden's visit to South Africa Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa cables that when Sir Robert Borden sailed from Canada he proposed accompanying Lord Jellicoe via various West Indian and South American ports to Cape Town and Egypt, reaching England in April. Nevertheless, when sailing some doubt was expressed as regards Lord Jellicoe actually going to Cape Town. However, from a Havana message it is evident that Lord Jellicoe and Sir Robert Borden are now en route to Cape Town and Egypt.

Sir Robert Borden has undertaken the trip upon his doctor's orders, and expects to be absent from Canada for four months.

## HIVELY QVOISIS ERI.

London, January 18th.  
The *Times* gives prominence to a letter of a correspondent referring to Stigand's death. The letter mentions Stigand's advocacy of a Central African expedition, of which the Northern Province was to be the southern part of the Sudan. The writer contends that incidents similar to the Stigand affair are likely to occur, increasing in frequency elsewhere besides the Sudan, unless the Government gives the whole of the East Central Africa a strong and just government under one control and windows out and strengthens the present services, and has a constructive native, policy and undertakes proper education of the natives.

## RAILWAYMEN ACCEPT GOVERNMENT TERMS.

London, January 18th.  
An official statement says that the terms accepted by the railwaymen show that the Government has not departed from the principle of basing the standard rates on the average instead of the highest pre-war rate as demanded by the railwaymen. The Government also adheres to its sliding scale based on the cost of living, but agrees to graduated increases in war wages of the grades not included in the Government's proposals.

The Government further agrees to extend the principles of the settlement to the Irish railways.

## PARIS CONFERENCES.

London, January 18th.  
Lord Beatty and Sir Hector Wilson, accompanied Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Walter Long to Paris this evening.

## SIR ALBERT STANLEY.

London, January 18th.  
Sir Albert Stanley has taken the title of Baron Ashfield of Southwell.

## ANTI-SEDITION BILL.

Washington, January 18th.  
The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has agreed to the Anti-Sedition Bill. A speedy enactment is anticipated.

The Bill also provides death penalty where anti-Government activities lead to the destruction of life.

## MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

London, January 18th.  
His Majesty has approved the wearing of an emblem on the ribbon of the Victoria Medal by all personnel on the strength of British, Dominion, Colonial and Indian Expeditionary Forces, who have been mentioned in military despatches in the War by the Commander in the Field.

The emblem will be an oak leaf in bronze, and two emblems will be applied in each case. Additional emblems are not to be worn in respect to a second or subsequent mention in despatches.

## HAYAS REVIEW.

Paris, January 18th.  
A Hayas message states:—The results of the Senatorial elections held on January 11th confirm the verdict of the legislative elections in favour of moderate parties with the corresponding defeat of the Extreme Left. They constitute a victory for M. Clemenceau.

M. Poincaré was returned almost unanimously by the Meuse Department. A question has been raised regarding his eligibility for election while President, but the Senate is likely to validate it on January 18th.

In accordance with the French Constitution of 1875, members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies will meet next Saturday to elect the President of the Republic for seven years. It was regarded almost certain at the beginning of this week that M. Clemenceau will surely be elected. However, M. Deschanel's almost unanimous re-election as President of the Chamber was interpreted to mean that he would receive considerable support.

The preliminary assembly will be held to-morrow to make the choice.

The League of Nations will come into existence as an active organisation at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow. Representatives of nations constituting the League will meet at the Quai d'Orsay, probably under the presidency of M. Leon Bourgeois.

The presentation of the text of the Peace Treaty to the Hungarian delegates took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour was conferred on Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Mussi on the occasion of the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles.

At the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, M. Leon Bourgeois will act as chairman. Baron Matsui will represent Japan. Mr. Kobaiaki will be a member of the Delimitation of the Siam Commission.

The next meeting of the Council is to take place in London.

The Council of Premiers in Paris has approved of the text of the note to be sent to the Netherlands Government, in the name of the Peace Conference, demanding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser.

PARIS, January 18th.  
Before the election of the President of the Republic, a semi-official meeting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies took place. M. Deschanel obtaining 405 votes and M. Clemenceau 389. Consequently M. Clemenceau has withdrawn his candidature.

## ADRIATIC QUESTION.

London, January 18th.  
The *Daily Chronicle's* Paris correspondent states that the Adriatic question has been settled.

Trieste remains Italian, but the port has been internationalised under the League of Nations. The hinterland remains Jugo-Slav, but Italy is guaranteed the use of the railways of the whole Dalmatian coast, except Zara. One or two islands go to the Jugo-Slavs.

The fate of Albania has not been settled.

## SURRENDERED AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS.

Toronto, January 18th.  
Tugs sent to Cattaro to take to Bjelista the surrendered Austrian warships, namely, three battleships, four destroyers, and twelve torpedo destroyers, found them damaged to an extent almost irreparable.

## SILVER'S NEW RECORD.

London, January 18th.  
Silver to-day is 93½ per ounce for cash transactions. This is a new record mainly owing to short supplies.

## SEMENOFF DRIVEN OUT OF IRKUTSK.

Peking, January 18th.  
An official message states that the Social Revolutionaries hold Irkutsk. Semenov's troops were driven out of the station leaving 170 dead.

Fighting is reported from Verkhne-dinsk where Semenov's troops temporarily had the upper hand.

Allied Commissions have reached Missovia on Lake Baikal. Other foreigners attempted to leave Irkutsk on January 1st, but were prevented by lack of locomotives, and are now protected by Japanese troops.

## BOLSHEVIST SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

A Bolshevik wireless message says that since the capture of Krasnoyarsk, no army worth speaking of confronts the Reds in Siberia. The Soviet Army will soon arrive in the proximity of the Japanese, but will not undertake action calculated to provoke a collision. But the menace of Japan and the vassals of the *Entente* in the West will compel the Soviet authority to maintain a large army.

## ADMIRALTY'S NEW SALUTING STATION REGULATION.

London, January 18th.  
The Admiralty list of saluting stations has been amended by the deletion of fourteen ports shown under China, and the substitution of a new regulation that foreign warships may fire salutes at any port in China where Chinese warships, able to return salutes, are present. The salute to the Chinese flag is, in no case, to be returned by a shore battery.

## BIG JEWEL ROBBERY.

London, January 18th.  
While the family was dining, an expert gang of thieves burgled Mr. Leopold Wallford's residence at Wimpole, worth and stole jewellery valued between £10,000 to £20,000.

No arrests have been made. This is one of the largest jewel hauls in London of recent years.

## ROME TO TOKYO FLIGHT.

Rome, January 18th.  
The Caproni aeroplane, which is flying to Tokyo, arrived at Adalia on January 18th.

## THE CHINA STATION.

## THE ANGSTURA HUNT.

Following the allegations of brutality practised in the Army come details of the state of affairs in the Navy. They are contained in Mr. Charles Langbridge Morgan's new book, "The Gunroom."

"The Service does its training young," he says "on the principle of flog a dog while it is a puppy. And if you get through that stage, well, you're probably shaped to the mould like the Chinese women's feet, and you forget. . . But if you break while the pressure is being applied, you break—that's all."

Horrible details of the breaking process are given in a description of gunroom evolutions. The new midshipmen are blindfolded, and forced to follow a trail of Angostura Bitters until they find a hidden piece of bread.

John began to crawl. A cane sang through the air and fell upon John's legs, sang and fell again.

The smell of corticine and dust sickened him. The blows were falling rapidly now. . . He saw the reason for this creeping position—the excellence of the target provided.

A moment later his hand touched something wet—perhaps the blood from his crushed fingernail, perhaps no more than Driss's ink. His temples and his eyes were throbbing as if they would burst. He passed bewildered and instantly sticks fell on him again.

Such is the Angostura Hunt. The general picture painted of a "middy's" life under a sub-lieutenant is one of hard work, coarse language, and brutal treatment. The China stations come in for special mention. Owing to idleness and confinement "conversation became incredibly filthy, even the elements of wit disappeared from its indelicacy. The intelligence of the midshipman was applied to the invention of new blasphemies, the foulness of which was the measure of the audience's applause."

Although Mr. Morgan's book is a novel, and the events described are pre-war, these are serious statements. A prominent naval officer, who spent five years in the China stations, discussed the subject with the *Daily News*.

"I know the China stations well," he said, "and those statements are frankly rot. In every port where a midshipman is sent there are games—football and cricket, shooting, riding."

As for the gunroom evolutions, they are more or less on a line with the subaltern's court martial in the Army, with the difference that the average midshipman thinks he owns the ship, and comes aboard with fantastic ideas as to his own importance. Before he becomes a seaman, that's got to be cured, and the sub-lieutenant uses the cane, or Little Benjamin, as we call it, to cure it. I've known 'middles' called for not speaking properly to the mess, or for carelessness in bringing a boat alongside. I've been beaten myself. I've got to be, and most if not all 'middles' prefer being beaten to having their misdeeds reported to the commander."

"As for the Angostura Hunt, I was highly amused when I read it, and only wished the idea had occurred to me, shorn of some of its unnecessary brutality, of course. In any case, all that sort of thing is very much on the decrease these days but I think the power of the sub-lieutenant to deal out six strokes is a wholesome one."

## THE VICTIM.

(By WALT MASON.)

All the world is shot to pieces, men are tearing, days and nights, for a lot of boons and bulwarks, and some fifty kinds of rights, capital is swatting labour, labour's roundly hitting back, and our minds are standing idle, and our trains have jumped the track. All the struggling, fighting forces seem to glory in the wreck, while the Ultimate Consumer gets the cleaver in the neck. Oh, the Ultimate Consumer in the scrap has little part; he'd be happy just to labour in the office or the mart, and to feed his wife and kiddies, and to buy the rags they need, and provide against the future when he's old and gone to seed; but alas, the bricks are flying, and the scrappers are on deck, and the Ultimate Consumer gets the dornicks in the neck. And the Ultimate Consumer has a sad and weary lot, for he's always bound to suffer, whether others do or not; others do the frantic talking of their grievances and ills, while the Ultimate Consumer goes ahead and pays the bills; it's a time of sound and fury and the madness knows no check and the Ultimate Consumer gets the hatchet in the neck. *San Francisco Chronicle*.

## CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.







## WEATHER REPORT.

January 18th, 1920. No returns from Vladivostok, Japan or the Marianas. Pressure has decreased moderately along the east coast of China, and slightly along the south coast, over Borneo and the Visayas.

The anticyclone has weakened and moved eastward. Another appears to be forming over China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.85 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on January 20th, 1920.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds, freshening, fine.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 19, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Namuro	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Hakodate	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Tokio	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Kobe	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Yokohama	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Manila	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Cebu	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Shanghai	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Amoy	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Swatow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Hankow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Peking	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Harbin	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Urumchi	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Leningrad	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Moscow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Paris	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
London	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Bombay	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Calcutta	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Rangoon	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Batavia	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Sourabaya	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Manila	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Cebu	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
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Hankow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Peking	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Harbin	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Urumchi	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Leningrad	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Moscow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Paris	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
London	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Bombay	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Calcutta	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Rangoon	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Batavia	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Sourabaya	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Manila	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Cebu	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Shanghai	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Amoy	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Swatow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Hankow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Peking	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Harbin	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Urumchi	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Leningrad	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Moscow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Paris	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
London	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Bombay	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Calcutta	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Rangoon	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Batavia	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Sourabaya	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Manila	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Cebu	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Shanghai	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Amoy	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Swatow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Hankow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Peking	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Harbin	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Urumchi	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Leningrad	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Moscow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Paris	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
London	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Bombay	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Calcutta	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Rangoon	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Batavia	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Sourabaya	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Manila	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Cebu	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Shanghai	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Amoy	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Swatow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Hankow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Peking	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Harbin	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Urumchi	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Leningrad	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Moscow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Paris	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
London	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Bombay	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Calcutta	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Rangoon	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Batavia	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Sourabaya	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Manila	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Cebu	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Shanghai	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Amoy	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Swatow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Hankow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Peking	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Harbin	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Urumchi	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Leningrad	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Moscow	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
Paris	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72	W	2	b
London	6 a.m.	30.15	50	72			